

EDWARD VII PROCLAIMED

Heralds Declare Him to Be England's Rightful Sovereign.

First Ceremony in London at St. James-Troops and Nobles Take Part in the Formalities—Earl Roberts and High Military Officers in Attendance—Reading of the Official Document by the Clergyman—At Trumpets—Uncertainty as to Whether the New Monarch Witnessed the Proceedings or Not.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—In rain, damp weather, under a dismal sky, Edward VII was this morning proclaimed King to the citizens of London.

Before daylight troops marched from their quarters in and around the capital to take their stations along the route to be followed by the heralds' procession. In addition there were many thousands of policemen along the line of march.

The arrangements for the ceremony were not announced until the morning papers appeared and it was fixed for such an early hour as to prevent any great gathering of sightseers.

A semblance of a popular festivity soon appeared, however, when persons began to arrive on the early trains to go to business. A considerable portion of this crowd lingered to witness what was possible of the ceremony. Few, if any, of them had ever beheld such a scene before, but there was little, if anything, in the shape of a pageant.

The heralds' procession consisted merely of a few uniformed nobles in carriages, escorted by cavalry, driving quickly between dark lines of great-coated troops and police.

The proclamation ceremony itself was brief and simple. It first took place in the quadrangle at St. James Palace. The surroundings were solemn in the extreme.

The dinginess of the smoke-begrimed buildings was not relieved by a touch of color, except the dull cloth which covered the balcony from which the proclamation was to be read and the glittering uniforms of the four trumpeters and the troops which were drawn up in the quadrangle in their dark grey surtouts and black bearskin headgear.

Only a few moments before the reading of the proclamation was a little brightness introduced by the arrival of Earl Roberts and half a score of high military officers, mounted and in full uniform, but without great coats.

Earl Roberts wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter like a sash over his scarlet field marshal's uniform and carried a baton.

These officers took a position facing the balcony and as the clock struck nine the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) in scarlet and gold uniform, with a little group which included the Garter King-at-Arms, the Clarenceux King-at-Arms, and the Norroy King-at-Arms, and other officials of the Herald's College attired in the brilliant traditional tabards emblazoned with the Royal Arms of Great Britain, appeared on the balcony.

The Proclamation.

There was a fanfare of trumpets and then the Clarenceux-at-Arms, in a clear voice and amid impressive and reverent silence, read the following proclamation:

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decree the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, we, therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assembled with those of her late Majesty's Privy Council, and members of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice, consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, our only lawful and rightful liege lord, is now by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching by whom all Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward VII with long and happy years to reign over us."

The Clarenceux King of Arms, paused for a moment and then cried in a stentorian voice: "God save the King."

The crowd therefore removed their hats and broke into hearty cheers. There was another fanfare by the trumpeters, the band played the national anthem, and the soldiers saluted.

After this the heralds withdrew and drove toward the city, where the proclamation was read again. Earl Roberts and his staff did not accompany them. It is not known whether the King witnessed the ceremony at St. James' Palace. He did not appear upon the balcony, but it is stated that he was at a window looking down at the crowd.

Scenes at Temple Bar.

Subsequently, the proclamation was read at Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange in the presence of large and orderly crowds who listened intently until its conclusion and then cheered.

There was a picturesque scene when the Rougecroix Pursuivant-at-Arms demanded official entrance to the city at Temple Bar to proclaim the King. The street was lined with troops who were flanked by an immense crowd.

The Lord Mayor and city dignitaries in quaint official dress took up positions at the confines of the city to await his arrival. An escort of the Horse Guards soon arrived and halted before the law courts, from which the Rougecroix Pursuivant-at-Arms drove forward to Temple Bar. Then the City Marshal rode out to meet him and demanded in a loud voice: "Who goes there?"

The Rougecroix Pursuivant-at-Arms replied by asking permission to enter the city. This the Lord Mayor granted, whereupon the Rougecroix Pursuivant-at-Arms handed him a written document.

New spring Lumber Rates very reasonable at 8 and 9 N. Y. ave. and best boards only 12.50; shingles, 6.00; 8; 10; 12; weather strip, 10 per foot. Complete stocks of everything to equip a frame house. Frank Libbey & Co.

OBSEQUIES OF VICTORIA

The Queen's Body to Be Removed From Osborne February 1.

Funeral to Be Held at Windsor on the Following Day, and to Be of a Military Character—This Arrangement According to the Late Sovereign's Special Request—A Dismal Day in the Isle of Wight. Crowds Gather Under the Misunderstanding That They Will Be Permitted to View the Remains. Return of the King From London.

THE KING LEAVES LONDON.

Greeted With Cheers as He Starts for the Isle of Wight.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The King left Marlborough House at 11:25 a. m. for Osborne. As he drove through the streets on his way to the station the people cheered him wildly and the demonstration was the greatest that has been witnessed since His Majesty's arrival in London.

Just as the King was about to enter the train at Victoria Station, a pale-faced man, attired in black, advanced with the object of presenting a document which he held in his hand. Sir Francis Knollys, the King's Secretary, and Captain Holford, Equerry-in-waiting to the King, were standing in close attendance on the sovereign. Captain Holford beckoned to police and ordered the man's immediate removal.

Superintendent Warren detained the man on No. 5 platform until after the departure of the royal train when he investigated the incident. The prisoner readily consented to answer all enquiries. The communication which he wished to hand to the King was written on a sheet of note paper and contained the following request:

"May I be permitted to see my beloved Queen?"

The man's intention was evidently harmless and his manner confirmed the impression that he was mentally eccentric. He gave his name and address and said he was thirty-four years of age. He was searched, but nothing in the least suspicious was found on him and he was allowed to leave the station.

The King was joined at Victoria Station by the young Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Albany.

King Edward greeted the young Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha with a kiss.

The royal party arrived at Portsmouth at 1:30 p. m., and immediately embarked on the royal yacht *Alberta* for Cowes.

SALISBURY MAY RETIRE.

Alleged Strained Relations Between Him and the King.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A cable to the "World" from London says:

"Prime Minister Salisbury's absence from Osborne House during the Queen's last moments has not been publicly explained, and causes widespread speculation, especially in court and political circles. According to information that has reached the 'World' through a reliable channel, Lord Salisbury remained away owing to the strained personal relations between him and the present King. The 'Times' in an editorial today on the new King, partly affords a clue to the mystery when it says:

"We shall not pretend that there is nothing in his lengthy career which those who respect and admire him could not wish otherwise."

"These warning words are said to refer not to the Mordaunt case of thirty years ago, nor even to the Tranby Croft scandal, but to a more recent episode concerning which the Marquis of Salisbury, on behalf of the Queen, read the Prince of Wales a severe lecture, which accounted for their now reported unfriendly relations."

"The serious aspect of this matter is that under such a condition of things Lord Salisbury's tenure of the Premiership cannot endure long, and then the Unionist Government will go to pieces."

The "World" says: "Those who know the political leanings of the new King and his friendship for Lord Rosebery, will not be surprised if England soon has a Liberal Government, with the Earl of Rosebery as Prime Minister."

KING EDWARD'S POLICY.

The Cologne Gazette Expects Sagacity and Moderation.

COLOGNE, Jan. 24.—The "Gazette," commenting on the accession of King Edward VII, says:

"His Majesty will undoubtedly evince in his foreign policy that sagacity and moderation which alone make it possible nowadays for great nations to exist side by side."

HOPE FOR THE BOERS.

They Look to King Edward to End the War.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—M. Pauliat, President of the French Boer Relief Committee, says the Queen's death will have the happiest consequences for the Boers.

They feel sure that the war in South Africa killed the Queen and that King Edward VII will surely end the war if he hears the exact situation in Cape Colony.

PROFOUND SORROW IN DURBAN.

Business Suspended and All the Houses Draped in Black.

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 24.—The Queen's death has created profound sorrow among the loyalists here. Business is suspended and all the houses are covered with black.

The town hall was crowded at an intercession service at noon today. Many persons in the audience were in tears.

AN OPERATION ON KRUGER.

Boer President's Left Eye Successfully Treated at Utrecht.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A despatch from Utrecht, Holland, says Drs. Snellen and Heymans have successfully operated on Mr. Kruger's left eye.

American Embassy Flung Half-Masted.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The flag on the American Embassy and Consulate are draped with crepe and at half-mast because of Queen Victoria's death.

Yacht Santa Returns to Port.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The yacht *Santa*, which called from Southampton, January 21, for New York, has returned, having been grounded on Pennington Spit, near the Needles. It is expected that she will sail again next Monday.

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EAST COWES, Jan. 24.—Queen Victoria's body will be removed from Osborne on February 1. On February 2, Saturday, there will be a military funeral at Windsor and it will undoubtedly be one of the greatest and most impressive mourning pageants in English history.

The military obsequies will be held because the Queen wished them. During the last few months of her Majesty's life her army was foremost in her mind and conversation.

She loved her soldiers and the army is greatly touched by this last evidence of the late sovereign's admiration and appreciation.

Queen Victoria made a special request that the army take part in her funeral, and her wish will be complied with to the fullest extent possible.

Is has been a dismal day and very gloomy. It rained all the morning and the members of the royal families have not ventured out of doors at Osborne.

Yesterday Emperor William and the Princesses Beatrice and Louise walked together in the grounds of Osborne House for a time.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a considerable crowd, all dressed in mourning, gathered at the Trinity pier to await the arrival of the King. They came from all parts of the Isle of Wight, and some people even came over from England under the mistaken idea that they would be permitted to view the Queen's body today.

When the announcement that the new King had been proclaimed in London was received here officially at noon, all the flags were raised to the topmasts and they have since remained in that position.

Prof. Hubert Kerkomer, R. A., has arrived here. He is to paint a picture of the room in which the Queen died, for the King.

Two semi-state carriages, with postillions, arrived at Trinity pier shortly after 2 o'clock. Immediately thereafter the big guns of the warship *Australia* began to boom as a signal that the royal yacht *Alberta* with the King on board was approaching. By this time the rain had ceased falling and the clouds parted, showing a blue sky.

As the yacht came alongside Trinity pier, the house flag was withdrawn from the pier flagstaff and the royal standard was hoisted as the King stepped ashore.

The King entered an open landau drawn by two grey horses. In the carriage with him were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the young Duke of Albany. In the next carriage were the Duke of York, the Duke of Argyll, Prince Leopold of Coburg, and the Duke of Devonshire.

Both carriages were driven at once to Osborne House. There was a subdued cheer as the King passed the crowd of people at the pier.

The only official who came from Osborne to receive the King was Sir John Carstairs MacNeill, Equerry to the Queen. The officers of the royal yachts were also at the pier.

Emperor William was standing on the steps outside Osborne, with the Princess Elizabeth, a young, fair-haired girl, beside him when the carriages drew up to the entrance. The Emperor stepped forward and grasped the King's hand and the party immediately passed into the house.

TO ESCORT THE QUEEN'S BODY.

Channel Squadron Ordered to Assemble at Spithead February 1.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A despatch from Portsmouth says the channel squadron has been ordered to assemble at Spithead by February 1.

No definite instructions have been issued to the fleet regarding the removal of the Queen's body, but the above seems to indicate that the fleet will escort the remains.

GERMAN OFFICERS TO ATTEND.

The Kaiser to Send a Representative to the Queen's Funeral.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—By order of the Emperor, the colonel and seven officers of the First Prussian Dragoons, which Queen Victoria commanded, will attend the Queen's funeral.

Emperor William will probably be represented by his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, or the Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm. It is not customary for a monarch to attend the funeral of another sovereign.

FAMINE IN MOURNING STUFFS.

Every Tradesman's Stock in Great Britain Sold Out.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Great Britain is hung with black and her people are clad in sombre habiliments in mourning for Victoria.

There is an absolute famine in mourning stuffs everywhere. All of the warehouses in London and the provinces have been depleted of their stocks and the retail dealers have sold all of their ready-made black gowns.

Sombre clothing and badges of mourning are no longer to be had here. The wearing of black is universal. All classes have taken to black, and the crowds in the streets have a most sombre appearance.

GREAT GRIEF IN BOMBAY.

Natives Intensely Moved by Queen Victoria's Death.

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.—As was to be expected, the death of the "Great Empress," for whom a majority of the natives had a veneration and awe which was almost superstitious, profoundly moved the population.

Experienced Anglo-Indians are surprised by the intensity of the feeling displayed. All the shops in the native city are closed.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Adopted by the New York St. George and St. David Societies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Both the St. George Society and the St. David Society decided at their respective meetings last night to send formal messages of condolence to King Edward VII upon the death of his mother, Queen Victoria. The St. George Society cabled the following message:

"To King Edward VII, Osborne House, Isle of Wight:

"The members of the St. George Society of New York have received with profound grief the news of the death of her Majesty, Queen Victoria. We desire to express to Your Majesty the deep sorrow we feel that in the course of nature this beautiful life so gracious and perfect in its goodness had to be recalled.

"The great and beloved Queen is dead, but as in life, as she steadily grew in grace and favor, so will she continue in the hearts and minds of her people a hope and an inspiration to the end of time.

"GEORGE GRAY WARD, President."

The St. David Society drafted more formal resolutions which will be sent to Sir Julian Pauncefote to be forwarded.

STOCK BROKERS SYMPATHIZE.

New York Exchange Sends Condolences for the Queen's Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Business on the stock exchange was suspended for a few minutes yesterday afternoon when the members assembled in front of the rotunda where President Keppeler made a few appropriate remarks on the loss which had befallen the British nation and the world.

It was then announced that the exchange would cable a message of sympathy to the London stock exchange, and a vote was taken, which authorized the board of governors to take such action as may be deemed advisable in relation to closing the exchange on the day of the funeral of the Queen.

PROCLAMATION IN DELAWARE.

Governor Hunsdell That Flags Be Half-Masted.

DOVER, Del. Jan. 24.—Governor Hunsdell issued a proclamation yesterday afternoon requesting that on Friday the flags on all the public buildings of the State be displayed at half-mast out of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria.

Notwithstanding the request of the Governor it is not probable that Mayor Fahey will raise the flag on the Wilmington City Hall. The mayor says it has not been the custom to raise the flag in honor of foreign monarchs. It was not done at the time of the death of the President of France or the King of Italy.

GLOOM AT THE EMBASSY.

Lord Pauncefote and His Family in Sorrow.

Sorrow and mourning are rampant at the British Embassy, where the death of the Queen has enveloped everything in gloom, and Lord Pauncefote, his family, and official household, are bowed down with grief.

No information has yet been received at the embassy from the court chamberlain regarding the period of official mourning, but it is thought that six months full mourning and the same period of half mourning will be the order. Until it is positively known when the funeral of the dead Queen is to take place, no arrangements can be made for the memorial services here.

NEW JERSEY DAMAGE SUITS.

A Legislative Bill Intended to Simplify Litigation.

Juries Given Power to Fix the Amount to Be Levied for Deaths in Negligence Cases.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature by Mr. Tennant, Democrat, of Hudson, which is designed to break the deadlock between the Supreme Court and the juries in several counties.

For nearly two years there has been a deadlock between the court and the juries over the amount due parents for the loss of the life of a child by the negligence of any corporation or its agents.

The case prominently before the people is that of Graham vs. the North Jersey Traction Company. On three different occasions a jury of Hudson county has rendered a verdict for the parents of a child, \$2,000 for the killing of a child. The jury found that the child of the plaintiff was killed by the negligence of the company's servants. In each instance, the Supreme Court has set aside the verdict as contrary to the law and the Court of Errors and Appeals has sustained the Supreme Court.

Mr. Tennant's bill is known as No. 25, and provides simply that in suits to recover damages in cases where "the death of the person is caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default, the jury shall find such damage as it shall deem fair and just with reference to the pecuniary injury and mental suffering of the person for whose benefit recovery may be had."

While the act now proposed by Mr. Tennant is simple in its construction, it will prove most sweeping in its effects upon litigation, and it is bound to bring down upon the lawmakers the influence of a corporation to prevent its passage.

The proposed bill would, if it became a law, lessen litigation in the higher courts, in that it would place absolutely in the power of the jury the right to say what damages a plaintiff is entitled to receive for the death of a relative, and there would be no reason for corporations to appeal from an alleged excessive verdict.

Arrivals on the Oceanic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer *Oceanic* from Liverpool and Queenstown were: Col. Robert B. Baker, David Barrie, George B. Dunford, Prof. Francis Brown, Charles S. Clarke, Lady Eva Douglas, Sir William Orr Ewing, Lady Ewing, the Marquis Don Carlos Elguerrero, Lieut. R. N. A. Faber, W. N. Fleischman, R. H. Fowler, Harvey Hadden, J. McLeure Hamilton, Alexander S. Hay, Dr. J. T. Inouye, J. Bruce Ismay, Mrs. Bruce Ismay, William Carson Kane, Gerard Lowther, Col. W. G. MacFarland, James P. McCarthy, Sydney Paget, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Sir Westman D. Pearson, Lady Pearson, Lister Ralph, Winfield Scott Simple, Captain W. H. Stapleton, and J. B. Hinchman.

Flynn's Business College, 818 and K. Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—\$25 a year.

WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES

An Incident in the Naval Appropriation Bill Debate.

Representatives W. A. Smith and Boutwell Urge Abrogation of the Treaty With Great Britain Because It Prevents Work From Going North—Items of Local Interest.

The House of Representatives after having disposed of routine business this morning, resumed consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill was taken up at the paragraph relating to outfits for naval appointments.

W. A. Smith of Michigan attacked the logic of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain regulating the maintenance of warships on the Great Lakes. He desired a modification of that convention, not because the lake cities wanted to see navies float on those waters, but the shipyard wanted an opportunity to bid for the construction of warships.

Mr. Mann opposed Mr. Smith's proposition, saying that if warships were constructed on the lakes, warships would be retained there and the next thing that would be heard would be a clamor from Chicago, Buffalo and all the other lake cities for fortifications.

Mr. Boutwell of Illinois reviewed the history of the agreement of 1818, saying that it never became a treaty, ratifications never having been exchanged. So as the convention is concerned, it had never been observed. While under its terms the United States was permitted to maintain a ship of not more than one hundred tons, while the old ship *Michigan* on the lakes is of 500 tons. Between 1830-40 Canada maintained quite a fleet on the lakes. Mr. Boutwell contended that the lake ship yards should be permitted to compete with the seaboard yards. He favored the maintenance by the United States of two modern gunboats for the use of the naval militia. Canada would appreciate the same privilege.

Mr. Foss, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said that a modification of a treaty was not a matter to be considered by the Naval Committee, but by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or by the State Department.

After this incidental discussion the clerk resumed the reading of the bill, passing without interruption the sections relating to the Naval War College, the Naval Home at Philadelphia, and ordinance and ordnance stores.

In the last section the following paragraphs of local interest occur:

"Purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder, five hundred thousand dollars."

"New and improved machinery for existing shops of the naval gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard, fifty thousand dollars."

"For new and improved machinery for the proposed new workshop at the Washington Navy Yard, estimated for by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, one hundred thousand dollars."

"For automatic coal-conveying machinery and apparatus complete for the boiler room at the naval gun factory, \$3,849."

"For equipment of the forge shop at the naval gun factory after extension and remodeling as estimated for by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, including twenty-five ton crane and runways, steam hammer, small hammers, piping, wiring, and motors, \$40,000."

Mr. Foss moved an amendment to the Indian head proving ground section, increasing the amount carried for the purchase of land from \$18,000 to \$25,000. This amendment Mr. Foss said was submitted at the request of the Navy Department. The amendment was agreed to.

The paragraphs respecting the Washington Navy Yard and the smokeless powder factory were passed without opposition. These paragraphs follow:

"Navy Yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one chemist, at \$2,500; one Chief Clerk, at \$1,500; one clerk, at \$1,400; one clerk, at \$1,100; one writer, at \$1,017.25; two writers, at \$1,017.25 each; one draftsman, at \$1,800; three draftsmen, at \$1,168 each; one assistant draftsman, at \$712; two copyists, at \$720 each; one telegraph operator and copyist, at \$1,000; in all, \$17,596.75."

"Smokeless powder factory: For one chemist, at \$2,500; one assistant chemist, at \$1,500; in all, \$4,000."

WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Senate Finance Committee Makes a Fifty Per Cent Horizontal Cut.

The Senate Finance Committee today finished its revision of the bill reducing the taxes imposed by the War Revenue act. The reduction is practically a horizontal one of 50 per cent, although this is not applicable to all the taxes in the list. On some the tax has been abolished entirely, on others the cut has not been uniform, while the present tax has been re-enacted on another group.

Under the horizontal plan the tax on beer will be \$1.50 a barrel instead of \$1.85 at present, and \$1.50 as fixed by the House. The tax on manufactured tobacco is to be 9 cents a pound instead of 12 cents, the existing rate. The tax of 1 cent on telegrams and express receipts has been abolished, as has also the tax of 1-8 of a cent on each 5 cents in value of compounded medical preparations, the formula of which is not secret or patented.

The tax of 2 cents on bank checks which was abolished by the House has been re-enacted.

SENATE TO SEND HIS VIEWS.

Cannot Agree to Discuss the Bill—Levy Currency Bill.

William Jennings Bryan has telegraphed the Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, that he cannot be present to give his views on the Hill-Levy bill relating to currency, but he will be pleased to send his views on the subject to the committee if the committee will forward him a copy of the pending bills. This the committee agreed to do. No word was received from Representative Perry Belmont of New York, who had also been invited to appear before the committee.

THE ALEXANDER TRIAL.

Prosecution Rests Its Case and the Defense Opens.

In the trial of William M. Alexander for the murder of Matthew Snow, District Attorney Anderson announced that he would offer no further direct testimony. The opening statement to the jury on behalf of the prisoner was then made by Albert Sillers, of counsel for the defense.

Tolson's Eldest Son Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—Count Tolstoy's eldest son is dead of meningitis.

\$125 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

January 26 and 27, good by return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

INVITATION GRAVEN ON GOLD.

The President's Costly Token From California Knights Templar.

President McKinley this morning received a card of invitation to attend a stated assembly of California Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, which is probably the most elaborate and costly of its kind ever presented to any man. It is of solid gold, about an eighth of an inch in thickness and of the size of an ordinary postal card. In the upper right hand corner is a beautifully enamelled Knights Templar Cross in the centre of which is a large diamond. The golden card is handsomely engraved as follows:

Sir William McKinley, Dear Sir and Frater: California Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, requests the honor of your presence at a stated assembly of our Commandery, Friday evening, May 17, 1901. Yours Fraternally,

W. H. TITUS.

HIRAM T. GRAVES, Recorder.

The card is in a handsome leather case lined with satin. Upon the inside of the lid is stamped a cross above which in golden letters are the words: "In Hoc Signo Vinces."

The invitation was presented to the President by Capt. O. J. Humphrey, of San Francisco, a member of the commandery commissioned to come to Washington and ask the President to meet with the Sir Knights of the Coast. Captain Humphrey was accompanied to the White House by Senator Perkins. The President expressed great appreciation of the gift and will doubtless attend the assembly which is to be held at the time of his trip to the Pacific Coast to witness the launching of the battleship *Olin*.

J. M. Cook, of Boston, was another caller at the White House this morning, and invited the President to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held in that city on June 11-14. Mr. McKinley expressed a desire to be present, but was unable to say whether he would be able to accept the invitation or not.

Senator Proctor saw